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Correspondence from practical farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, as the writer may wish.
The PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community.
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Fitting Pigs for the Market.
On the farms where the keeping of swine is made something of a specialty, there will be fall pigs that should be now fitted for the market. This work can be accelerated by having good accommodations and plenty of feed. A thrifty lot of such pigs, four to

outlined as follows: Sow winter rye in the fall and as early as possible in the spring plant oats and peas, which will be ready to feed soon after the rye is done. At corn planting time sow corn broadcast or in drills for fodder. Sow land from which the oats and peas have been taken to barley, which will follow the corn in feeding season, and fill in the time between fresh corn and silage. This plan with silage will, by careful planning, give green feed practically every day in the year.

Sowing Clover.

The time to sow clover seed in average seasons is the first part of April, when the ground is slightly crusted over with frost. If sown on a thin coat of snow, one of the last snowfalls of the season, the seed can be seen when sown and a more even spread secured. When the snow melts and the frost coming out of the ground breaks the surface into small seams, the seed will mostly find a lodging place deep enough to secure sprouting, and the first light rain will put everything in good condition for sprouting and growing. Seed sown extremely early will come up much better than if delayed until the ground becomes settled and hard. If sown with timothy or redtop on old field already partly occupied with grass or grain, four quarts is enough. On wet land it is better to

the station fertilizer, at an extra cost of \$15.00 per acre.

The second plot yielded a difference of 6040 pounds of green hay for the extra cost of \$15.00. Your correspondent does not intend to discuss the merits of the various fertilizers. Must we infer it was of very low grade (although costing about the same) from the fact that it only produced 1000 pounds of green hay over the plot not treated? There is, perhaps, no reader of your paper who values the work of the experiment stations and agricultural colleges more than I do, but I must confess to a disappointment in the results a practical farmer can secure from the above-mentioned experiment. There seems to be a very strong point brought out; the difference in yield between non-treated grass land and that from which several crops of hay have been harvested. There is only a difference of 720 pounds of green hay per acre in favor of the three-year seeded land, treated with the station fertilizer at a cost of \$15.00 per acre, and the untreated first-year crop that received no fertilizer. Surely it pays to reseed often.

Will you kindly give to the readers of your paper the ingredients of the farm fertilizer, the per cent of shrinkage of the green hay, and the kind of crop grown on the new seeded land the previous year, and the amount and kind of fertilizer used.

fertilized land to raise what one acre of the untreated plot yielded.

On the other plot the results were much more favorable although the seed was not the best. Being the latest, it was given and cost the following results: The untreated plot gave 3200 pounds barn-cured hay worth \$16 per ton or \$51.20. The station fertilizer plot gave 4720 pounds of hay worth \$16 per ton or \$75.52. The farm fertilizer plot gave 3774 pounds hay worth \$16 per ton or \$60.38.

This gives an advantage of \$2.35 for the farm fertilizer and \$12.05 for the station fertilizer. I do not know the ingredients of the farm fertilizer, nor do I know why it should give such very poor results, as it is put up by a very reliable firm. The station fertilizer is made up entirely of mineral ingredients while the farm fertilizer appeared to have some organic substances in it, such as dried blood or tankage.

Experiments like the one given are conducted as far as possible by the owner of the land under the direction of the college. They are made on lands of all kinds and which have received a variety of treatment, and sometimes ill treatment—in the past. The results will vary a great deal and cannot be as accurately tabulated as at the experiment station. The experiments are conducted not so much to arrive at new truths as to bring to the people notice of the work of the college and experiment station, and

super-phosphate and 25 pounds of nitrate of soda gave forty-seven bushels of grain and twenty-eight hundredweight of straw. In this case the increase in grain and straw was reduced about twice the cost of the fertilizers employed in producing it. The yield without manure had been twenty-seven bushels of grain and seventeen hundredweight of straw. The yield produced by fertilizers was at least ten bushels beyond the average from ordinary soil, showing that even poor soil could be farmed at a good profit with liberal use of fertilizers.

The Scurvy of Arrostook.

This is not a scurvy she suffers from directly, but one that she inherits on all who buy of her great product—the potato. It is scattered through the cities and sea-board towns of New England in the form of the dry rot which chemists tell us is the form our wet rot takes in the colder sections of our country; they tell us that, exposed to warmth, it will develop into wet rot, and this is in accordance with my own experience.

For years I have had potatoes by the earload from Arrostook and never have had a lot that though they looked all right when first housed, did not by spring develop a serious loss from this dry rot, never less than five per cent, and in one instance as high as fifty per cent. Go into the many

3,29; fat 87.025 pounds. A heifer 3 years 8 months 15 days old, commenced a record 153 days after calving, in thirty days produced 1586.5 pounds milk, quality 3.38; total fat 53.885 pounds.

Five made fourteen-day records. Two heifers a few days past three years at date of calving averaged 82.7 pounds milk containing 31.385 pounds fat.

A seven-day record made subsequent to eight months from calving was confirmed. This cow was 3 years 13 days old at date of calving; her first record averaged 62.4 pounds milk and 2.061 pounds fat per day. She closed her last record 323 days after calving. She then averaged 35.6 pounds milk containing 1.373 pounds fat per day. The probable product indicated by these records, made nearly eleven months apart, is 15,778 pounds milk containing 556.6 pounds fat.

An Expert Visits the Moth Region.

The moth situation around Boston is the subject of a recent report by an expert from Washington, C. I. Mariett. In regard to the gypsy moth he concludes that, while the pest was at one time almost exterminated in many localities, it has now about regained its lost ground, and in some sections is much more numerous and destructive than ever before.

The area worst infested, he finds, is Arlington and Winchester, including parts of



GROFF'S NEW HYBRID GLADIOLI FROM SILVER TROPHY STRAIN AS GROWN BY ARTHUR COWEN, BERLIN, N. Y.

five months old, will make good use of a large amount of feed, but care should be exercised not to overfeed, as this would cause trouble at once. Pigs of the right breed will eat their rations with a good appetite and then quietly lie down and take things easy, provided they have a nice dry bed, which should always be furnished. Of course, on dairy farms milk will form the principal part of the diet, but along with it there should be given a sufficient amount of grain to make the most profitable ration. The lighter grain feeds should be used first, but during the last month or two corn meal should be substituted for the finishing off. At six to eight months they should be fit for the market, and another of younger ones put in their places.

R. R. TOWLE.

Forage Crops for the North.

The advantage of sowing and forage crops was suggested by Prof. W. D. Hurd at the meeting of the Penobscot Pomona Grange, March 25. Professor Hurd urged the necessity and practicability of raising soiling crops so that green food might be provided for the year round. He explained that in Maine the range of crops is more limited than farther south, and that a large area need not be sown since the average cow would consume only the product of about half a square rod per day. A soiling crop would remain in good condition about two weeks. Hence, if the farmer had ten cows they would consume five square rods per day, or in two weeks, seventy square rods or not quite half an acre. The speaker emphasized the fact that a much larger number of cows could be kept on a given area under this system and with better results than on dry pasture.

His system of rotation of soiling crops is

sow three quarts of red clover and two quarts of alsike clover. If used alone, sow eight quarts of clover to the acre. On many soils the clover responds very freely to lime, which should be broadcasted about twenty bushels to the acre, and sometimes a good crop may be secured without any other fertilizer.

A Poor Sugar Season.

Sugaring being over, farmers can now turn their attention to the preparation of the land for the putting in of spring crops. Only a medium amount of sugar has been made, the season not having been first class. It was late before there was any sap weather, and the weather has not been right since for any good run, and sugaring has been slow work.

Considerable dressing has been hauled out, but little plowing done. The frost is getting out and the land is fast getting into condition. Veal calves are in good demand, but prices remain low, buyers preferring to take them by the piece rather than by the pound. As a rule, farmers would do better to keep their calves a little longer and get them a little fatter before selling.

Rutland County, Vt. E. M. PIER.

Results from Arrostook.

I noticed a recent article under heading, "Experiments on Grasslands." The value of these Rhode Island experiments to the practical farmer is in the results he could secure by applying the methods to his own use. In the first experiment they only secured at the farm a difference of 3500 pounds of green hay, in favor of the land treated with

To the farmer who is trying to grow two tons of hay where formerly one grew, these questions are of vital interest. I would like to hear from farmers who have made a success of raising corn and other farm crops without the purchase of commercial fertilizer. We are experimenting along this line and so far have met with good success.—J. E. DODGE, Superintendent Hood Farm, Middlesex County, Mass.

(REPLY BY MR. STEIN, WHO HAD CHARGE OF THE EXPERIMENT.)

The report to which your correspondent refers was necessarily only a bare outline of the experiments. Such reports have to be brief because the space which the papers give is limited.

Your correspondent probably knows that meadows left to themselves with no application of fertilizers and no other attention save harvesting quickly run out. The better grasses disappear, and less productive ones, together with various weeds take their place. This was the trouble with the first meadow. As he intimates the chief value of the first experiment is to show when not to apply fertilizer, although when all factors are considered it may not be entirely a losing venture. The average loss in weight in curing was sixty per cent. of weight when cut, and the loss in here is usually figured at fifteen per cent. of the cured hay. Barn-cured hay would therefore weigh about thirty-four per cent. of weight of green hay. This would give a gain of 125.4 pounds here cured hay to fertilized hay, which would bring not less than \$2.50 of the barn, an apparent loss of \$2.50 per acre on amount paid out for fertilizer. It would not be a real loss, however, in many cases, as hay land runs for as high as \$10 an acre, and it would take nearly two acres of un-

perhaps to arouse them to read the bulletins sent out and to make simple experiments of their own. Owing to various causes such loss as have been gotten at the experiment station, but often a great deal may be gained where they seem to be failures.

The question of frequency of reseeded depends, as already intimated, to some extent on the treatment of the land. As an illustration, the college cut last summer 11½ tons of salable barn-cured hay from four acres of medium upland from which four crops had already been harvested. This land was well seeded and has received an application of fertilizer as a top dressing each spring. The fertilizer used this year differed a little in kind and quantity from that used in the above mentioned experiments. It cost for the four acres \$73.37 applied. The results were as stated above 11½ tons hay which at \$16 per ton would net \$184, a fairly good return.

Crops Seeded by Fertilizer.

The possibilities of producing big crops on naturally poor land with the aid of fertilizers were illustrated by a recent English experiment. Four clay land dressed with 445 pounds per acre of super-phosphate and 672 pounds of nitrate of soda, gave a yield of thirty-nine tons of mangold roots, compared with 12½ tons on adjoining land untreated, showing an increase of about twenty-six tons. The average cost of the increase was about twenty-three cents per ton, considered a low price to pay for crops of this growth. The average crop for the country for the year was 12½ tons. The yield of the humus-fertilized plot was, therefore, double the average.

With oats, a dressing of 200 pounds of

stores that handle potatoes from Arrostook and you will find the complaints universal.

Now what can Arrostook do for us? The loss from this curse climbs up into tens of thousands of dollars annually, and what can we do for ourselves?

It is due her customers and most surely her own reputation that she should avail herself of every aid that her Agricultural College can advise, to combat this subtle fungus or we on our part must turn to other sources of our country for a safer source of supply.

AGRICOLA.

Official Holstein Records.

During the period from April 7 to 14, 1905, records of forty cows were confirmed. Thirty-nine made seven-day records soon after calving that averaged as follows: Eleven full-age cows; age 6 years 4 months 5 days; days from calving 18; milk 436.9 pounds, quality 3.45; fat 15.105 pounds. Four four-year-olds; age 4 years 4 months 14 days; days from calving 28; milk 411 pounds, quality 3.38; fat 13.754 pounds. Eight three-year-olds; age 3 years 4 months 14 days; days from calving 18; milk 401.5 pounds, quality 3.53; fat 14.167 pounds. Sixteen showed as two-year-olds; age 2 years 1 month 3 days; days from calving 28; milk 324.3 pounds, quality 3.41; fat 9.933 pounds. The largest in the full-age class was 560.3 pounds milk, quality 3.05; fat 21.185 pounds. A cow aged 7 years 11 months 7 days at date of calving produced 420.4 pounds milk, quality 4.2; fat 19.350 pounds. A heifer calving at 1 year 9 months 20 days old produced 257.4 pounds milk, quality 4.45; fat 11.988 pounds.

Four thirty-day records were confirmed. The largest was made by a full-age cow; she produced 286.1 pounds milk, quality

Medford, Melrose and Malden. Some of the places infested at first have remained free from the pests since the work of the Commission, showing that the pest might have been exterminated if the work had not been given up at the critical time. He concludes that if the moth is to be effectively controlled, central authority and direction is necessary. The separate towns, he said, are spending almost as much money as the Commission did, but with poorer results because of the scattered effort. The control of the gypsy moth would be a continuous charge of the State, town and individual, extermination being now practically impossible, but after the first few years the cost of control will be vastly decreased.

The introduction of natural enemies from Europe and Asia will be an important feature in preventing the spread of the Gypsy moth and Mr. Mariett believes that national aid should be extended in this particular. The Brown-tail moth he finds is spreading much faster than the Gypsy moth and is aided especially by periods of high winds in summer when the moths are flying. The spread is mostly North and West. The control of this moth, thinks Mr. Mariett, will need perhaps less outside aid than the Gypsy moth, but some provision should be made to enforce the removal of caterpillars' webs in winter. Natural enemies should also be introduced to help keep them in check.

With improved implements, our farmers are doing not only more work than was done a few years ago, but they are doing it a great deal better, and many of the farmers are making steady, yearly gains in their capacity for carrying stock.—J. H. Littlefield, Hancock County, Me.

Butter Prices Higher.

The Factory Butter Trust.
Dealers in dairy produce are taking some interest in the new American Butter Refining Company, which appears to be a combination of about sixty manufacturers of station creamery or "process butter," as makers term it. It is claimed that the company has a patent with which it can make "butter" from a mixture of milk and which is churned with a patent blower. Others say that the patent does not amount to much, but that the idea of the combination is to get control of the output of the process butter," cheapen the price of the

Floricultural

Low-Grade May Abundant.

Meat Prices Tending Higher.
Beef continues in light supply and demand even at this season has been sufficient to make prices very firm on desirable lots. Mutton is also in light supply and selling readily at quotations. Spring and fall lambs are in steady supply and selling well, especially choice lots. Veals are more plenty and 10 cents per pound is top price. Most other range lower.


California cherries and apricots are beginning to reach the Eastern markets, the season being several weeks earlier than usual. The weather in that section has generally been favorable and all varieties promise well except peaches, which are

its proper value for the purpose. There
years to be no lack of fodder, but the un-

cred from the following: "You v
hardly believe me if I should tell
how many bare-headed, blue-eyed

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Address, F. L. HOUGHTON, Putney, Vt. For information relative to Registration of Pedigrees.

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Blank forms 10c if 14, may be obtained from the Treasurer. All cash, postage paid.

Poultry.

A Fair Record.

I am quite sure that poultry keeping under proper selections and care can be made to pay; and, also, that hens will lay all winter long under right management, which, of course, is as stated above, by wise selection and good treatment. It is not cold weather so much as neglect that prevents hens from laying in winter.

We keep two kinds only, the Barred Plymouth Rock and the White Wyandotte, and keep the birds up to a fair standard of purity by the introduction of new and pure blood stock each season. We consider the Plymouth Rock the best all-round fowl of any other next to these the White Wyandotte, which lay a very handsome egg, are peaceable and make the best of mothers.

Through the fall of 1903 and the winter of 1904 we kept fifteen pullets and twenty-five hens. The pullets commenced laying in November, the hens later on, and they laid all winter and through the spring, not falling off till late into the summer, producing in ten months a little over three thousand eggs.

Through the fall of 1904 and the winter of 1905, we have kept thirteen pullets and twenty-five hens, ten of the hens being Wyandottes. The pullets are all Plymouth Rocks—hatched early. One of these pullets commenced to lay Sept. 7, and laid twenty-five eggs before she stopped laying. She was hatched the last week in March, making her a little over five months of age. What breed will lay earlier? All the other pullets commenced to lay in October and November, one of them commencing to lay Oct. 6, and laid thirty-one eggs before she wanted to set.

The thirteen pullets, from the time they were kept in September, 1904, up to commenced to lay in February, 1905, laid 708 eggs, the first of February, 1905, laid 708 eggs, and the flock combined, pullets and hens, have laid up to and including April 1, 1905, eggs, which is not large, but a fair record. This has supplied all the eggs wanted for use in two families, with enough to sell to use for feed and leave a small profit beside.

They are kept in a double-roofed house 12x24 feet, with large windows on the south admitting a plenty of sunshine. Their feed consists of a warm mash in the morning of cracked corn, mixed feed and waste from the table. In the afternoon corn, wheat and barley or oats mixed and thrown into plenty of straw and chaff on the floor for them to exercise and eat. They are furnished with fresh water twice daily, and three times a day, and a box of grit, cracked bone and oyster shells are constantly before them.

Through February and March we averaged better than sixteen eggs per day, which, though nothing to boast of, seems to be a pretty good showing. Many have probably done better.

W. P. A. Granite Hill Farm, Hallowell, Me.

The Langshans.

The Langshans are fine, useful and profitable fowls, and are justly very popular, as they bring their own certificates and speak for themselves in every yard where they appear and can stand wholly on their merits wherever they are known. They are active, agile and impetuous, are very prolific, and grow quickly, mature early and lay well; although not given to being broody, they are good sitters and good mothers. Their flesh is white and they have a very thin, white skin, and a table fowl they are equal to small turkey and not inferior to them in delicacy and flavor.

Their plumage is of a uniform glossy black and full of lustre, comb single and of bright red color. The beak is dark, with flesh-colored variations along the line of the mouth. Eyes dark, with but little difference in shape of pupil and iris. Neck, long, full and profusely feathered. Back short and fairly broad, rump high. Tail very full and flowing, carried rather high and forward, and furnished with good-sized sickles. Legs and toes dark, with a vivid pink color showing between the scales. Shanks scantly feathered to the end of the outer toes (there should be no feathers on the middle toes); bottoms of the feet are pink.

Their eggs are fair size and are beautiful in color, varying from the palest salmon to the darkest chestnut brown; on some there is a bloom like that on freshly gathered fruit, while others are spotted, often literally splashed all over with dark spots, and the same hen will turn her eggs differently one day from what she does on another.

When the chicks are first hatched they are very pretty, interesting looking little things, active and sprightly to a degree, and all who have reared them—without taking form or plumage into question—agree that they are distinct in habits from any known breed. The presence of a streak or even a cross-bred chick, is easily detected in the newly hatched brood; and it has been remarked by those used to breeding game that Langshans covet like young partridges. The variable appearance of the chick when it emerges from the shell is as follows: Its back is black, and the head, face and breast is a mixture of black, white, and the different shades of ashy color.

The legs are in some pinkish, and in others have assumed the dark pencilling peculiar to the older birds. When it parts with its down it gradually assumes its first black feathers, but often retains a few white neck feathers until almost fully grown. Whilst losing their down there comes a time when they are not attractive looking, but the appearance of the plumage during this stage depends greatly on circumstances, the shelter and care afforded them, the food with which they are supplied, etc. When they have donned their first black coat they have much the appearance of young turkeys, and it is not until they are about five months old that the cockerels and pullets give indication of their future grandeur; every day finds them increasing in size and beauty.—G. M. T. Johnson, Broome County, N. Y.

Egg Storage Very Active.

The business of storing eggs has been extraordinarily active the past two or three weeks, and has been sufficient to take care of surplus receipts not needed for immediate use. But for the storage demand, no doubt prices would have gone down to low figures.

As it is, there are probably two hundred thousand cases packed away in the refrigerators of New York city and vicinity. Chicago, the other great storage center, has put away a total estimate at \$25,000 cases. Receipts continue heavy and storage stocks are still increasing, but dealers are feeling somewhat anxious in view of the large stock already put away. The situation has remained remarkably steady. The cool weather has been some help to the market, causing eggs even from distant sections to arrive in good shape and remain quiet fresh even when left in the cars and freight yards, while usually at this season the loss and injury to Southern and Southwestern eggs is considerable during the

warm spells. The record-breaking day so far at New York was Tuesday, April 11, when receipts were within a few cases of thirty-eight thousand. On the preceding day the receipts were over thirty-seven thousand. Receipts at Chicago for the same week make a total of 118,000 cases, of which about two-thirds went into storage.

Egg Prices Fairly Steady.

Receipts of eggs continue extremely heavy, but the demand is tremendous and holds prices with slight change. Such changes as have occurred, however, have been in a downward direction rather than up. Southern eggs tend to sell a little lower with the nearer approach of warm weather, storage eggs of first quality being 18¢ cents. Boston dealers are placing large quantities in storage. Duck and goose eggs continue in moderate supply and prices unchanged.

At New York there is a very good trade in progress and last week's prices are nearly sustained, the market showing a fairly firm tone on choice qualities, more or less graded. But receipts continue heavy and the market is burdened with large offerings of medium and under-grade stock. Advances from the country indicate continued heavy collections, and considerable doubt is expressed that storage buyers will continue to take the heavy surplus at the prices now ruling.

The average for best fresh Western eggs in New York the first week in April was about 17 1/2 cents, which is very close to the average for the same period of last year. It compares with a range of 15 to 17 1/2 cents the first week in April, 1903, which is about the same as the range for April, 1902, and compares with the range for the same period of April, 1901, of 13 1/2 to 14 cents, and with 13 to 13 1/2 cents the first week of April, 1900. The lowest range for the same period was the first week of April, 1899, when prices fell to 10 cents, but advanced to 11 1/2 cents at the end of the week. The general tendency of egg prices during the past eight years has been to advance the average of quotations.

Poultry Market Steady.

Receipts of fresh poultry have been showing in heavier supply, the demand while not active is steady, and there is little difficulty in clearing up the market on this grade of stock. Quotations continue unchanged, fowls selling firm at from 14 to 14 1/2 cents. There are very few turkeys coming in, and these show undesirable, but at the light arrivals these are disposed of very readily. Old cocks are scarce and wanted, those arriving have a ready sale at 11 cents, and this quotation is occasionally exceeded. The demand for frozen poultry has shown a slight improvement, buyers seem to take hold more freely of this stock and the market is cleaning up fairly well on new arrivals, although the trade is only purchasing for immediate use.

Horticultural.

Apple Market a Little Better.

The situation in apples shows some improvement, best grades quoting higher, and apples that were selling at \$2 a fortnight ago, now bring \$2.25 for similar grades. These are largely cold-storage stock with some choice cellar-stock which has been repacked and coming mostly from Maine and other Northern points. Russets bring about the same as choice Baldwins, good lots quoting \$1.75 to \$2.35. The supply of Russets shows some tendency to decrease, not many new trees being planted.

Exports last week showed a considerable decrease over previous week, also a decrease over the same period last year. From Boston 1408 barrels, and from the United States and Canada 7283 barrels, compared with 21,270 barrels the same week last year.

Latest cable advices report, quality and condition are being well paid for but lower grades and conditions are very weak. Maryland & Child: Liverpool apple market. Steamers Sylvania and Cymric selling, nine thousand pounds, many arriving in bad condition; prices show a slight improvement; fancy Baldwins, \$2.16 to \$2.76; mixed Baldwins, \$1.44 to \$2.04; Ben Davis \$2.16 to \$3.12; Golden Russets, \$2.88 to \$3.84.

Various Fruit Prospects.

The prospects for the Michigan apple crop are reported good, with plenty of buds and no bad results so far from the cold weather. The peach buds seem to have been mostly killed by the cold spell about the middle of February.

The Georgia peach crop does not seem to have been greatly injured by the blizzard of April 7, and the crop in prospect is now estimated at about five thousand carloads. The outlook for fruit in the Southwest, including Missouri, Arkansas and Indian Territory, is reported excellent for everything except peaches and some kinds of small fruits, which were injured during the winter.

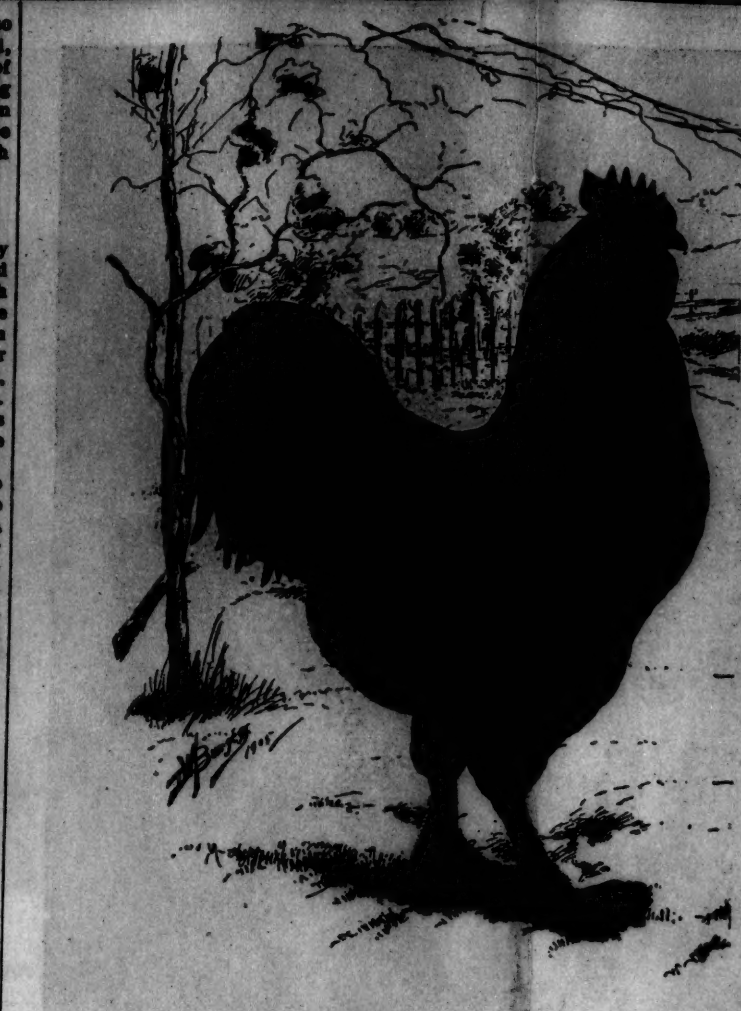
Fruit prospects are reported excellent in Illinois, according to the State weather bureau, with full bloom of cherries, plums, pears, apricots and peaches blooming fairly well. The outlook for apples is reported fair.

The Canadian Apple Trade.

A bill before the Canadian House of Commons provides for a uniform box package for export apples. It is argued that the box is about as cheap as the barrel owing to the advancing cost of barrels, and that the fruit arrives in better condition, especially the softer varieties of apples.

Another progressive movement among Canadian exporters is the pending combination to ship and sell apples direct. They will be sent forward in large shipments which will be offered outright instead of being shipped to commission firms as at present. English commission firms are reported greatly alarmed at the prospect of losing a good part of their Canadian trade. The company is capitalized at \$1,000,000. The headquarters are at Toronto and will concern chiefly the produce of the Niagara Peninsula. A system of telephone connection with the various smaller shippers has been arranged to enable them to keep in touch with the various markets, and the company will aim to distribute the fruit more equally throughout the dominion, preventing them from becoming overstocked at any one point.

The Fruit Marks Act for the inspection and branding of export apples is said to work well, improving the reliability of Canadian apples in foreign markets and increasing the price received. A local paper of Halifax, Nova Scotia, states, however, that, inquiring at Convent Garden Press Association, it was learned that American apples in England are in greater demand than the Canadian product; that this is owing to their superior general quality. The prices for American apples are higher than for others, but this is partly due to the fact that the American harvest is usually eight pounds more than Canadian harvest.



BLACK LANGSHAN COCKEREL.

First cockerel at the great Indianapolis show, February, 1905, bred, owned and exhibited by Nelson Rice, New Market, Ind. This bird received the score of 95 1-4.



LANGSHAN PULLET, LADY QUALITY.

First award at the Indianapolis show of 1905. Score 96 1-4. Shown by Nelson Rice, Newmarket, Ind.

Southern Truck Plenty.

Strawberries are reported an abundant crop in Louisiana. The growers are improving their methods and becoming large shippers to Chicago and other Western markets. Mississippi and Tennessee are also becoming important strawberry sections.

The first California cherries sold in Philadelphia at \$100 per box. Last year the first box brought \$75. The variety was of the Purple Guine.

Truck growers in Alabama have planted hundreds of acres of peas this season and good-sized shipments are expected at New York about May 1.

Sanford, Fla., is becoming a centre for the growth of early celery. About fifty-two cars have been sent so far this season. Most of it goes into storage until wanted. In one day last week eleven refrigerator carloads of lettuce and 3500 baskets by express were shipped from Wilmington, N. C. The average price received in New York was \$2 per basket.

The average of strawberries in Tennessee is reported the largest on record. The crop this year is late but abundant and reaches Eastern markets the last of April.

The first carload of Florida tomatoes arrived at Chicago the middle of the month and sold at good prices, realizing full prices at \$4.50 to \$5 a crate. The crop from Mississippi and Texas reaches the market about a week or two weeks later than the early crop from Southern Florida.

Shipments of early potatoes are now beginning from Hastings, Fla., which is the centre of production for that crop in the State.

The new refrigerator car, which carries lettuce and other perishable vegetables from Florida without re-icing, is pronounced a success.

Onion shipments are beginning from Texas. This region grows a variety resembling the Bermuda. The Texas crop is estimated at three hundred carloads, but some estimates are larger.

Last year the Florida potatoes averaged \$5 per barrel net to growers. This year growers do not expect such high prices on account of the abundance of Northern potatoes, but the Texas crop is reported quite short, hence some of the Florida growth will find its way to the West and thus reduce the supply for other markets, probably improving the price.

Large Planting of Potatoes.

Arctic potato growers are still confident, although the past season has been one of very low prices. It is said, nevertheless, that the average planted this year will be larger than ever before. There is still considerable doubt of last year's crop on hand and the starch factories are taking the greatest deal of it at 20 cents to 25 cents per barrel.

barrel. The shipments in March were 914, 284 against 1,127,288 for March of last year. The shipments for the entire season show an increase of 600,007 barrels over last year's output.

Potato farmers on Long Island are reported very busy planting the new crop. Long Island potatoes are not only very early, but sell higher than other kinds. The variety is mostly the round white, although many Hebrons are grown for the early crop. The market for old Long Island potatoes seems to be improving, farmers getting 50 cents per bushel, which corresponds to about \$9 per barrel, in the New York market.

The farmers in Keping, N. H., and adjoining towns have guaranteed a sufficient storage of sweet corn, and the Saco Valley Canning Company has secured a building site at Keping Corners, near the overhead railroad bridge. The canning plant will be completed by Aug. 15. Planters will carry their corn to the factory and will be paid two cents a pound for green corn cut from the cob. Each man has his cut if he desires them.

A creamery with an annual capacity of one million pounds is to be erected at Omaha, Neb. Out of the most appreciated features of the Grange programme this year was the address of Col. Seth B. Hastings delivered at the last meeting of Golden of Lisbon, N. H., on "The Laws of the Season of 1905 which Affect Farmers." The address dealt especially with the laws relating to forestry, forest fires, automobiles and the industry of entertaining summer guests by one familiar with legislation work. Mrs. Anna Rowland gave a very interesting paper on the life of Franklin Pierce.

Patriotic Day, April 19, fell this year on the same day in the week as in 1776, the date of the battle.

The regular meeting of White Mountain Grange of Littleton, N. H., was held April 16, when seven candidates were instructed in the first and second degrees. The usual large number was present. The programme was in charge of the Grange, and consisted of an instrumental duet by Edith Richardson and Lillian Cheney, readings by Estelle M. Haskin, recitation by D. D. Crane and selections from a grammophone by Loren Wright of Bethlehem. Following the programme new maple sugar was served and the usual social time enjoyed.

Commerce between Mexico and the United States has grown in recent years with great rapidity, and large sums of American capital have been invested in various business enterprises in Mexico, including agriculture, mining, transportation and manufacturing. While on the other hand Mexico is contributing each year more largely to the commercial requirements of the United States, especially in these articles and classes of articles not produced in sufficient quantities to supply the demands of manufacturers or others in these industries or business enterprises they are required. Imports of merchandise into the United States from Mexico have grown from \$4,246,000 in 1895 to \$25,000,000 in 1904, the value of merchandise imported from Mexico in 1904 being \$25,000,000, or more than double the amount of 1895, or thirty per cent. On the other hand,

exports from the United States to Mexico have grown from \$2,944,000 in 1895 to \$25,000,000 in 1904, the exports to Mexico in 1904 being more than eight times as great as in 1895.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of ROBERTO G. HASTINGS, late of Framingham, in said County, deceased, Intestate.

WHEREAS a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to John J. Hastings, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the ninth day of May, A. D. 1905, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this eighteenth day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of ELIZABETH MONROE, late of Framingham, in said County, deceased, Intestate.

WHEREAS a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to John J. Monroe of Framingham, in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the ninth day of May, A. D. 1905, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of THOMAS MARTIN, late of Cambridge, in said County, deceased, Intestate.

WHEREAS a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to James F. Martin of Chelsea, in our County of Suffolk.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second day of May, A. D. 1905, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

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Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this eighteenth day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of LOUISA E. ROBERTS, late of Weston, in said County, deceased, Intestate.

WHEREAS a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Henry Pickering and Mary G. Malmström, who pray that letters testamentary may be issued to them, the executors therein named, without giving a surety on their official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the ninth day of May, A. D. 1905, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioners are hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of ABRAHAM C. ROBERTS, late of Cambridge, in said County, deceased, Intestate.

WHEREAS a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Frank W. Roebber, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, without giving a surety on his official bond.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of SUSAN COLLIER, late of Framingham, in said County, deceased, Intestate.

WHEREAS a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to John J. Hastings, without giving a surety on his bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the ninth day of May, A. D. 1905, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

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Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this eighteenth day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of GEORGE W. SAWYER, late of Ashland, in said County, deceased, Intestate.

WHEREAS a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Franklin Knell, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him, the executor therein named, without giving a surety on his official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the second day of May, A. D. 1905, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this eighteenth day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS. PROBATE COURT.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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WHEREAS a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Franklin

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

TELEPHONE NO. 3797 MAIN.

A good voyage, Senator Lodge! You have earned your European holiday.

There is trouble brewing for bruin when Theodore takes the field in Colorado.

The baseball season is here. On with the flying sphere! Let enthusiasm be unconfined!

President Roosevelt does not write as well as Henry James, but his meaning is clear.

The old woman who recently wedded her young carriage driver was apparently going it like sixty.

Mr. Carnegie, like his countryman, Bobbie Burns, does not care for lords and dukes and a' that.

Indiana has now an anti-cigarette law and it is confidently predicted that it will not all end in smoke.

They are protesting against a short school day in New York, but the boys are not among the kickers.

The Daughters of the Revolution have kissed and made up after the usual fashion of family disagreements.

The question is now asked: Do Animals think? It can be best answered by letting the farm dog go without his dinner.

The pugilist who kissed the man he knocked out in New York the other day, was evidently willing to be forgiven.

So many places are putting in claims for permission to have the remains of Paul Jones that some cynics think that the best permanent sepulchre for them would be Davy Jones' locker.

Hired help that will do any good in the orchard is scarce and high. But hogs will work there at the same old wages, and no strikes or complaint of long hours. It's good for the hogs, too.

There is a league in England, patronized by the Archbishop of Canterbury, that is advocating cold dinners on Sundays, but the wage earners, who eat them every week day, are not probably in favor of the suggested reform.

Hay and corn are the king crops of the dairy belt. The farmer who makes the most of them will come pretty close to placing his farm on its own feet, and his profits will stay at home instead of going mostly to the feed store.

The two historic Panis seem to be occupying a great deal of attention at present, but Bevere appears to have the lead, as he did when he rode into Lexington town, after spreading the alarm through every Middlesex village and farm.

The price of beef is going up again, but we still have the Chicago bull masquerading as choice rump steak. If the Eastern farmers would only raise more cattle for home consumption we would not have to follow Horace Greeley's advice and go West.

There is a whole library of romance in the action of Carnegie's niece, Nancy, in marrying a poor man. It is to be hoped that she will never have to go to her uncle round the corner for financial assistance, now that Andrew has said, "Bless you, my children!"

At ninety-two Baroness Bardett-Countess can look back on a long life during which she has expended \$25,000,000 to promote charitable objects. She has been a faithful stewardess, even if she did displease her friend, Queen Victoria, by marrying a man much younger than herself.

So many people who planted trees survive to enjoy the shade of the wide-spreading branches that it seems as though a "green old age" were the usual reward of both the tree and its guardian. But if the planter lives not, the tree remains, a grander monument than his heirs can erect from stone or marble.

Good roads in a hilly State are the making of the commonwealth. New Hampshire's \$750,000 will set buzzing the wheels of progress. Ex-Governor Baileholder says the next step in advance should be the establishment of a parcel's post, now that nearly all the States are making things easier for the country mail carriers.

When King Alfonso goes to London in May he will be in charge of the Duke of Wellington whose grandfather made the French walk Spanish during the Peninsular War. It is to be supposed that the boy monarch will be so protected while in the British capital that he will not sing: "I don't want to go there any more," or words to that effect.

Farm life and the country schools develop character and manhood and reasonableness. City facilities refine and stimulate, often at the expense of the more solid qualities. The educational world seems gradually settling down to the conviction that the best training must include more of the features which render the country bred boy the mainstay of the nation.

The Grange is claiming much of the credit for the growing power of the farmer in matters legislative, and justly so. But a kind of farmers' trust should be organized which should enable all farm societies and associations to work together in matters of great and general importance, and to defend also the farm and dairy interests in the law courts against attempts at evasion on the part of rich and powerful combinations.

The Kansas Dairy Department is giving instruction to dairymen by a special dairy train which visits stations along the line of the principal railway, giving lectures and exhibits of apparatus and dairy products. Kansas with her dairy train, the corn train of Maryland and the farmers' Institute trains of Iowa and other Western States, suggest that the West and South are now setting a rapid pace for the agriculture of the rest of the country.

The hen that seems most busy just now is not always the best bird from which to save eggs for setting. The whole-year-around hen, like the cow that never dries up, is to be preferred to individuals that make a sprint at production for a few

months and then take a long vacation. The man who would really know his hens must spend some watchful hours in the henhouse at various times of the year. But a flock bred and selected for increased and long-continued production, adds permanently to the farm income.

Boston gardeners who talk of a plan for handling their produce direct are likely to become interested in the progress of the experiment just undertaken by gardeners who supply the markets of Milwaukee, Wis. This combination has rented a building and will begin to deliver its produce by May 10. Only goods raised by members will be handled. Gardeners are confident that prices will be higher than those received from commission merchants. The plan will doubtless include greenhouse produce provided it works successfully with the outdoor crops this summer.

Getting Fall Prices for Apples. If all the fruit growers who read our market columns succeeded as well in marketing their apples as did T. L. Kinney, who called at this office the other day, there need be no cause of complaint. Mr. Kinney and the neighboring Vermont growers who are associated with him in marketing apples followed the general course of advice outlined in our columns.

They refused to part with their crop at the low prices quoted in the harvest season, and held until the market became established in early winter and then began to ship regularly to Boston market, closing out the bulk of their fruit at about the time when it was suggested through these columns that those who sold at that time were taking a wise course, avoiding the risk of a decline in the spring. Mr. Kinney and his associates sold out all their holdings six weeks ago and averaged, he says, over \$2 per barrel, including windfalls. For his best apples, the average was much higher.

Unfortunately, not all growers did anywhere nearly so well. Comparatively few of them have as good fruit and not many of them are associated in such a way that they can ship large, regular and uniform lots to market. Mr. Kinney's experience for many years past has proved that marketing the crop is fully half the battle. He is convinced that growers must resort to co-operative marketing or some similar plan in order to obtain anything like the full value of their fruit. No doubt many growers with equally good fruit were deprived of most of their profits the past season by reason of bad marketing and by allowing the middlemen and speculators to skim the cream of the market.

In many towns the local price paid by dealers and shippers remained nearly as low as at harvest time, while the same fruit properly marketed in Boston or New York would have brought as good prices as those obtained by Mr. Kinney and his friends. The great need of local fruit districts all through New England and the Middle States is a large number of local associations including enough skilled, experienced shippers to supervise the marketing of the whole lot. The advantages of this plan have only to be tried to be realized immediately in dollars and cents. As yet the growers who are thoroughly competent to manage co-operative marketing to the best advantage are scarce, but their number is increasing and a steady gain may be expected in this method of selling fruit.

Is the Dairy Business Changing? The future of winter butter is something of a problem because of the effect of cold storage upon the dairy business. Accounts, both from the Western and the Eastern dairy sections, indicate a tendency to decrease the make of winter butter. The conditions apply to the territory tributary to the Elgin board and to the Vermont dairy region, the evidence being the small receipts of new butter during the winter months.

These conditions are, no doubt, largely responsible for the high prices reached during the past season. It is a question whether the high prices will tend to restore the production of winter butter. The competition of storage butter is a constant factor which tends to discourage the business of winter dairying. It is possible to store June butter and bring it into market during the winter in a condition when its quality compares easily with fresh made, while the lowest cost even with storage charges, enable it to be sold at lower prices. Possibly the dairymen of the future will tend more to production of the bulk of the make in the spring and summer months and mainly for storage purposes, the market to be gradually supplied throughout the year from the summer make. There will always be a certain demand for fresh-made butter, even in winter; just as in the case of eggs many consumers are willing to pay an extra price for the strictly fresh article; yet the tendency in both these specialties appears to move toward an increase of the percent. supplied from storage.

Cheste's Last Days in England.

The honors that have been bestowed upon Ambassador Cheste prior to his departure from England for home are particularly gratifying to people here, since he comes of a New England family and is a distant relative of our own former great Boston advocate, Rufus Cheste, who in his peculiar field had no rival at the Massachusetts bar in his time.

Joseph H. Cheste has been chosen Master of the Bench of the Middle Temple, a high honor in a country like Great Britain, where titles go for much, and where legal distinction is not easily won. He is the first citizen of the United States who has been chosen for the dignity bestowed upon him, and this shows the high esteem in which he is held by the benchmen—lawyers who are typical of all that there is best in the science of the law in what is called the Mother Country. Of course the American bar and our own land are honored by the distinction that has been bestowed on Mr. Cheste, not only for his rare legal ability, but for the grace and good judgment he has exhibited as our ambassador at the Court of St. James.

But this was not the only recognition that Mr. Cheste received at the hands of noted Englishmen, for at a banquet given him by the bench and bar on Friday, the greatest gathering of his kind ever held in London, Lord Chancellor Halsbury said Mr. Cheste this parting tribute: "Farewell! Rejoice. He goes back to his home with his duty well and nobly done, taking the universal respect of a kindred nation and his own." Sir H. R. Finlay, the attorney-general, in adding his admiration to that of the preceding speaker, said there was never a more welcome guest at the Inns than Mr. Cheste, whom he characterized as a consummate advocate, a great diplomatist and a genial man of the world. Never, in his opinion, had a more worthy man occupied the post of ambassador to Great Britain.

Nearly all the leading justices and barri-

HYDRANGEA IN FULL BLOOM.

This magnificent plant of the hydrangea family was grown by the Shady Hill Nurseries, Boston. It is a pleasing and elegant shrub, blooming in September and valued highly in landscape garden and for general ornamental purposes.

ters in England were present on this occasion and the guests included nearly four hundred members of the bench and bar. This was certainly a memorable recognition of diplomatic service well performed, without friction and with thorough impartiality to England and loyalty to our own republic.

Mr. Cheste's reply to all the compliments that were showered upon him was characteristically modest, and he intimated that he believed that the crowning honor of the evening was intended for the country he represented and not for his own humble self. Nevertheless Mr. Cheste was honored personally, and it is to be hoped that when he returns home in the latter part of May, that he will receive similar recognition from his own countrymen.

The Soldier's Diet.

The question of diet and its relation to health and endurance is always coming up, and special foods are proposed to develop energy and brain. It is doubtful if we know much about what kind of nourishment is most desirable in promoting health and vitality. Certain foods are said to be good for the brain, while others are regarded as beneficial for the body.

For a long time it was maintained that the eating of fish promoted mental brilliancy, and then some one went to work and exploded that theory, or thought he did, which is much the same thing, as far as vacillating public opinion is concerned.

Now we are told that the victorious Japanese have been fed almost altogether upon dried salt-water fish, and hence it is inferred that their triumphs have been through the stamina which this kind of food imparted.

In old times the roast beef of old England, which is now American grown, so to speak, was supposed, with British beer, to have had a good deal to do with the British soldier's ability to fight with dogged persistence, and the Indians who ate much were thought to be more courageous than those who subsisted on salmon and cod and other members of the finny tribe. It may be said, on the other hand, that the people of our own State who have never been deficient in bravery and persistence in battle, from the days of the Revolution onward, have always been fond of fish and devoured it in large quantities, beginning with the codfish ball at the Sunday morning breakfast table and following it up later in the week with chowder and oysters and other "edibles" captured from the briny deep. But hold, perhaps the festive baked pork and beans and the seductive brown bread have been as potent in producing strength and muscle as the fish cakes.

Probably good digestion has more to do with the Japanese soldier's endurance than anything else. Any salted assimilated food would do as well as salted fish in making them keep up to the mark in marching and fighting.

Once and the Consumer.

In your recent editorial entitled "Another Ohio Fight," you seem to discuss the subject wholly from the dairymen's and the manufacturer's point of view, ignoring the interests (1) of butter and oleo, (2) in the struggle between the great and greedy organizations you mention, the retail buyer may expect as scant mercy from the so-called "dairy interests" as from the beef trust, for they seek legislation which will enable them to write an inordinate profit from the consumer. (3) Much of the legislation against oleo has had for its object the prevention of the sale of "artificial butter," either by imposing an enormous tax upon the goods, which must eventually come out of the consumer's pocket, or by forbidding the use of color, thus making the product unattractive. At least one State in New England passed a law which required the manufacturer to color the goods pink; (4) I fail to see why the farmer should be allowed to use coloring to make his butter attractive, while the oleo maker is forbidden the right; (5) I am surprised at your claim that the diminished sale of oleo, owing to the law forbidding the use of color, "shows that the only hope of the business is in selling a product that will pass for butter." (6) The emission of coloring by farmers and dairymen would have the same damaging effect upon the sale of their goods. (7) The dairymen and farmers are afraid of their competition: even after handicapping them. (8) I was brought up on a New England farm and my grandparents are all with the honest farmer. (9) Good farm butter made at no expense to old farmers. (10) Good oleo is better, however, than the inferior grades of butter pro-

duced by many farmers and dairymen. (11) A law requiring oleo to be branded and sold as such is all the protection that farmers or dairy unions can reasonably ask, and (12) Any further legislation for the farmer is against the mechanic, the mill operative, and all others who toll for their daily bread and butter.—Daniel W. Mason, Pawtucket, R. I.

We do not know the writer of this letter, or whether he is interested in any of the numerous oleo concerns in Rhode Island, but we publish the letter for the sake of fair play.

"The Interests" here referred to, is understood to mean the consumers' "interests." Very well! Possibly we did overlook this point in our editorial, but we now assert that the consumers' interests are those above all others most protected by the laws as they are enforced today. Were it not for the fact that oleo colored in imitation of yellow butter has been generally sold at retail as for butter, no anti-oleo law could ever have been enacted, and were it not for these laws, the consumer would still be paying butter prices for the imitation article.

2. In this paragraph you are all wrong. In the first place there is no organization of dairy interests in the nature of a dairy trust, as there would have to be in order to warrant your statement in relation to "secret money," "greedy organizations," etc., and the only semblance of it is composed of the very men who are in the beef trust. Our understanding is that "the dairy interests" so-called is simply an aggregation of interests composed of farmers and dairymen from all over the country while the beef trust is a merger composed of millionaire packers, etc. There can be no comparison between the two.

3. In regard to the enormous tax. Assuming the price of uncolored oleo to be ten cents per pound, the colored oleo, if honestly sold, would cost twenty cents. The extra ten cents then comes out of the pocket of the consumer if he cares to pay for the color, but not if he is willing to accept the same quality without color. If he wants to save the ten cents he can color the goods himself for his own family consumption, but not to sell. The fact is, consumers do not want oleo if they know what they are getting, but if colored oleo were encouraged nothing could prevent its substitution for butter on the part of cheap restaurants and boarding-house keepers. The objection to colored oleo is not so much the mere addition of coloring matter as that it thus becomes an imitation of dairy or creamery butter as commonly sold, and may easily be imposed on the consumer as genuine butter.

The practical working of the U. S. tax on oleo has been to increase the market for the farmer rather than to raise the price to the consumer. The exceptional high price of butter in the early part of this year was more largely due to unusual weather conditions than to any other cause. As to the phrase "thanking the product unattractive," here you are wrong because the product, if unattractive, is unattractive before it is colored in imitation of something which existed long before oleo was thought of.

4. This question has been raised many times before. It seems to us that a little unprejudiced reflection should settle the matter. The moral right to color butter yellow, to make that which is not sufficiently yellow appear like that which is naturally more yellow, is a question which is and always has been open to legislation for adjustment. But as yet no legislature has deemed the question of sufficient importance to enact a law regulating the same. Years of precedents have given to butter the right of way in the matter of color! The natural color of butter is yellow, while the natural color of oleo, even when made in June, is not yellow. Its natural color is never yellow—therefore when so colored it becomes "a copy," an "imitation" and a "fraud." It is, we believe, true that manufacturers and wholesalers generally sell the goods for what they are, and regulations, not so, however, with the retailers when the goods are yellow.

5. Our statement which you quote is the absolute truth and if you were before ignorant of it we don't wonder that you are "surprised."

6. What you say may be true to a limited extent, but not in the broad way in which you state it.

7. The only way in which the dairymen and farmers are afraid of these competitors is that they should be content in receiving the price of the low-grade oleo, also would

New 1905 Worcester Kemp MANURE SPREADER

The Spreader with Two Chains Is the ORIGINAL KEMP MANURE SPREADER



The Greatest Money Maker on the Farm Do not confuse the Worcester Kemp Spreader with other cheaply constructed Spreaders. It has never had to change its name on account of poor construction. It's the product of 28 years' experience right here in New England. It's made for New England soil and will do the work better and easier than any other spreader on the market. It will know it by its two floor chains. Drop a postal card today for our new catalogue and book of testimonials.

THE RICHARDSON MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass.

The BAY STATE NURSERIES

grow HARDY ORNAMENTALS of every description. SHADE and EVER-GREEN TREES in great variety. HARDY RHODODENDRONS and other broad-leaved evergreens by the car-load or in less quantity. ROSES of all classes and in many sorts. SHRUBS and CLIMBING VINES for all purposes. OUR HERBACEOUS DEPARTMENT contains nearly one thousand varieties of hardy perennial plants new and old. P. EONIES, PHLOX, IRIS, HARDY ASTERS, etc. Catalog for 1905, designed for GARDENERS and OWNERS of ESTATES, containing many attractions for buyers of Nursery Stock in quantity, will be mailed free. Send for it.

The Bay State Nurseries (W. H. WYMAN) North Abington, Mass.



THE BEST HOMES

Need the best Flowers and Vegetables, and the wonderful improvement in the varieties during the past few years have made it possible for everybody to produce the best of very moderate price. In the following:

WE OFFER EXTRAORDINARY MERIT:

Sweet Peas. A packet containing 100 choice varieties mixed, 10c. International Prize Aster. 30 choice varieties mixed, 10c. New "Sweet Home" Water Melon. 5c. per packet. Also lists of the others for 10c. The others for 25c. per packet. Silver Ball Lettuce, 5c. Stone Tomato, 5c. Cumberland Cucumber 5c. Giant Peach Celery 5c. Ohio Globe Onions, 5c. Mixed Radishes, 5c. New "Sweet Home" Water Melon, 5c. per packet. Also lists of the others for 10c. The others for 25c. per packet. OUR CATALOGUE of 164 pages fully describes hundreds of other varieties of Fruit, Flower and Vegetables. Also The Grand Nursery that you can't buy elsewhere. We send catalogue free. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

FRUIT TREES AND PLANTS.

Standard plants of Peach and other Fruit trees. Thirty varieties of Strawberries. The Ward Blackberry new and reliable (send for Illustrated Circular), and other small Fruit plants. 100,000 fine plants of Cuthbert Raspberry; 100,000 Asparagus, one and two year; 300,000 Cut Potatoes, from 18 inches to 4 feet, being cheap. Get my price list before placing orders by addressing:

CHARLES BLACK, Hightstown, N. J.



You Can Pump With It

and be sure of your water supply. Water everywhere, all you need is the means to raise it. You can pump water in any quantity and deliver anywhere with our Gasoline Engines.

When not needed for pumping they come in play for a dozen other farm duties. A long list of their power and use. If you want reliable, economical power for any farm purpose, write for our Gas Engine Catalogue and price list. We will send it free.

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No Dealer Can Duplicate Our Factory Price



Our high grade carriages are made in our own factory, and sold exclusively by mail. We guarantee them from \$15 to \$50 to the buyer. We warrant every vehicle to be just as represented or refund money and pay freight both ways. Send for free catalogue. It tells the advantages of buying from factory.

again be flooded upon the market in the guise of butter.

6. We have no reason to doubt your sympathy with the honest farmer and we are inclined to believe that you will have less and less sympathy with the oleo business the more you know of the facts.

9 and 10. On these facts we agree with you; although we believe that there is proportionally less poor butter on the market now than formerly.

11. Such a law as you here refer to would be of no use. History has abundantly proven that such laws have been failures.

12. This we deny emphatically, referring you to our reply (1), and also to the following quotations from the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Massachusetts anti-oleo law: "The real object of coloring oleomargarine so as to make it look like genuine butter is to make it appear to be what it is not." "The suggestion that oleomargarine is artificially colored so as to render it more palatable and attractive can only mean that customers are deceived by such coloration into believing that they are getting genuine butter." "The statute seeks to suppress false pretenses and to promote fair dealing in the sale of an article of food."

In a government report of a British experiment in chicken raising at the college poultry farm, Thetford, where almost the entire hatch were matured, it is stated that the record of success lay in "plain food, exercise and absence of coddling, but the greatest of these is exercise. Making the young birds work for their food from the first strengthens their frames and muscles, and protects them against all the ills that fowls are heir to. As a result the use of members and brooders is growing rapidly, and what was at one time impossible is now within the reach of many."

There are no very liberal supply and demand. Good chickens to have when you want them. Write for our new catalogue. It tells the advantages of buying from factory.

Send for our new catalogue. It tells the advantages of buying from factory.



Examine our seed stock of onions, cabbages, carrots and beets and you will know why GREGORY'S SEEDS have a reputation. You will find in our new catalogue a remarkable new drumhead cabbage, recently discovered, head and shoulders above all varieties now raised. Catalogue free.

A. H. GREGORY & SON, Waltham, Mass.



NO COMBINES OR TRUSTS IN CUTAWAYS

CLARK'S REVERSIBLE BUSH AND BOG PLOW

Cuts a track 5 ft. wide, 1 ft. deep. Will plow a new road, or turn a double track into a single track. Plow cuts a furrow 18 in. deep, 14 in. wide. Will kill weeds, grass, wild mustard, and all other weeds, and is a perfect planter. Send for circular.

CUTAWAY HARROW CO. Wagon, Conn., U. S. A.

The Markets.

BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WAREHOUSES AND BRIGHTON.

For the week ending April 26, 1905.

	Shotes	Fat	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs	Veals
This week	3420	2292	126	22,518	2282	
Last week	4121	3103	20	22,537	2615	
One year ago	3215	4200	20	22,226	2625	
Fluctuations	630					

Prices on Northern Cattle.

HEIFER-KITTS, \$5.75 to \$6.00; first quality, \$6.35 to \$6.50; second quality, \$4.75 to \$5.00; third quality, \$4.00 to \$4.50; a few choice single pairs, \$6.00 to \$6.50. Western steers, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Store cattle-farrow cows, \$3.50 to \$4.00; fancy milk cows, \$5.00 to \$5.50; three-year-olds, \$3.50 to \$4.00. SHEEP-Per pound, live weight, 1.50 to 1.60; extra, \$4.00 to \$4.50; lambs, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Fat Hogs-Per pound, live weight, \$3.50 to \$4.00; shotes, wholesale; retail, \$2.50 to \$3.00; country dressed hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50. VEAL CALVES-3 to 4 cwt., \$1.50 to \$2.00. HIDES-Brighton-3 to 4 cwt., \$1.50 to \$2.00; country lots, 75 to 100 cwt., \$1.50 to \$2.00.

TAILORED-Brighton, 3 to 4 cwt., \$1.50 to \$2.00; country lots, 75 to 100 cwt., \$1.50 to \$2.00.

PRICES-75 to 100 cwt.

Cattle, Sheep, Cattle, Sheep.

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At Brighton, J. S. Henry, 25.

A COLD STORAGE PLANT FOR FRUIT.

Operated by the system explained in Mr. Cooper's article. Plant owned by S. S. Drumm, Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y.

The home trade was a little slow in changing hands, but were taken with but little weakness in prices; not sufficiently plenty to shake the market naturally. The Jews were at market buying. A. C. Foss sold 5 beef cows, weighing 4000 lbs. at \$14. J. S. Henry sold 5 cows, of 2000, 2400 and 2200 lbs. the pair at \$10; 5 cows, of 2000, 2400, 2 of 2800 lbs. at \$12. H. A. Gilmore sold 15 beef cows, 7000 to 1100 lbs. at \$23.30.

Milk Cows and Spring Cows.

The market is fairly but not liberally stocked, and some cows especially choice were put upon the market. The trade could be improved, still a comfortable movement existed. Speculators were buying with some degree of caution, but buying. H. E. Whitney sold 1 choice, new milch cow at \$55. F. L. Libby sold 3 choice cows at \$55; 3 at \$50; 4 at \$45, sold to J. S. Henry sold various choice cows at \$30 to \$35. Fair grade cows sold at \$40 to \$45.

Veal Calves.

Fair disposals at a decline owing to heavy arrivals. J. S. Henry sold 10 calves, of 140 lbs. at \$10. McIntire & Weston sold 110 calves, 115 lbs. at \$10.

Latest Arrivals.

Wednesday-Prices on beef cattle ranged according to quality. There is a great difference between best of Western and what are called best Eastern. Market a little slow on cattle but fairly steady in price. Farmington Live Stock Company sold 5 fancy Eastern, average 1500 lbs. at \$10. J. H. Neal sold 16 calves, of 1300 lbs. at \$10. B. H. Wardwell, 4 cows, of 2000 and 2200 lbs. at \$10; 2 calves, of 125 lbs. at \$10; 30 hogs, of 5000 lbs. at \$10. F. O. Thompson sold 55 calves, 110 lbs. at \$10; 50 odd hogs, 200 lbs. at \$10; 4 milch cows, \$50 each; 3 fancy Jerseys, \$50 each. The milch-cow trade was just fair. Some were choicer, but quite a number of inferior quality. F. W. Wormwell sold 10 beef cows, 1500 lbs. at \$10; 3 fancy milch cows, \$50 each; 3 sheep, 400 lbs. at \$10; 14 calves, 110 lbs. at \$10.

Store Pigs.

One hundred and twenty-five head were on sale; a slight improvement in demand at \$2.75.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Wholesale Prices.

Poultry, Fresh Killed.

Northern and Eastern.

Roasters, 4 to 6 lbs. each, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Chickens, common to good, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Ducks, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Spring chickens, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Fowls, large, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Fowls, medium, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Old cocks, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Old hens, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Pigeons, shot, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Pigeons, common, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Turkeys, No. 1, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Turkeys, No. 2, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Chickens, average, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Broilers, large, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Broilers, small, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Fowls, choice, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Fowls, common, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Ducks, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Live Poultry.

Fowls, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Roosters, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

NOTES-Asorted sizes quoted below include 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 95, 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 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1830, 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1865, 1870, 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050, 2055, 2060, 2065, 2070, 2075, 2080, 2085, 2090, 2095, 2100, 2105, 2110, 2115, 2120, 2125, 2130, 2135, 2140, 2145, 2150, 2155, 2160, 2165, 2170, 2175, 2180, 2185, 2190, 2195, 2200, 2205, 2210, 2215, 2220, 2225, 2230, 2235, 2240, 2245, 2250, 2255, 2260, 2265, 2270, 2275, 2280, 2285, 2290, 2295, 2300, 2305, 2310, 2315, 2320, 2325, 2330, 2335, 2340, 2345, 2350, 2355, 2360, 2365, 2370, 2375, 2380, 2385, 2390, 2395, 2400, 2405, 2410, 2415, 2420, 2425, 2430, 2435, 2440, 2445, 2450, 2455, 2460, 2465, 2470, 2475, 2480, 2485, 2490, 2495, 2500, 2505, 2510, 2515, 2520, 2525, 2530, 2535, 2540, 2545, 2550, 2555, 2560, 2565, 2570, 2575, 2580, 2585, 2590, 2595, 2600, 2605, 2610, 2615, 2620, 2625, 2630, 2635, 2640, 2645, 2650, 2655, 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Our Homes.

The Workshop.

CROCHETED SHELL SHAWL.

Nine skeins of Bear Brand Shetland flax. Use large size crochet hook.

Chain 5 stitches, join round.

1st row—Working very loosely work 20 double crochets in this ring and join.

2d row—Between each group of 5 stitches make a shell of 8 double crochets with 1 double crochet between. Shells 14 inches long.

3d row—Between second, third and sixth and seventh stitches of each shell of 8 make a shell of 6 double crochets with 1 double crochet between.

4th row—Make shell of 8 in each shell of 6 with 1 double crochet between.

5th row—Like third.

6th row—Make shell of 6 in each shell of 6, with 1 double crochet between.

7th row—Like fourth.

8th row—Like third.

9th and 10th rows—Like sixth.

11th row—Like fourth.

12th and 13th rows—Like sixth.

14th row—Like fourth.

15th row—Make a shell of 8 in each shell of 8, with 1 double crochet between each shell, 3 times, and in every fourth shell make 2 shells of 2 with 1 double crochet between.

16th row—Make shells of 8 with 1 double crochet between each shell, 9 times, and in every tenth shell make 2 shells of 6, with 1 double crochet between.

17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d rows—Make shell of 8 in each shell of 8, with 1 double crochet between.

Finish with a three-chain picot edge, fastened between each shell with one croch.

Learning to Swim.

When the baths are open, those who cannot yet swim should turn their attention to that useful art. That which prevents most persons from learning how to keep afloat in the water for hours, with no further assistance than that which nature affords, is the fear of water. In many cases this fear can never be overcome, but if the type will serve to conquer it, confidence will be gained. This is one thing to remember: It is impossible to sink if you keep your lungs inflated, your mouth shut, your nostrils just above the surface. If possible, be accompanied by friends, or one friend, who can swim well. Inflate the chest at the same time allowing the body to slip into the water easily. Draw up the legs as the hands are moved away from the body in a semi-circular movement, kick out like a frog, and repeat the movement. Good swimmers move along as easily as if they were walking or dancing naturally and gracefully.

One of the greatest secrets of swimming is in letting the lower part of the body sink as far into the water as it will, with just the end of the nose above the water. The angle at which the body should rest is approximately about thirty degrees. There is no need to breathe more quickly or more laboriously than usual. Swimming should not cause one to lose his breath in half as great a degree as running, when knock of breathing properly is gained.

Always keep the fingers tightly closed, if any speed would be had. The force of the closed hand against the water impels the body forward, of course, with much greater velocity than if the fingers were open. Nearly all beginners are, addicted to the practice of keeping the fingers separated.

Swimming on the side is an easy, graceful way of covering distance in the water. Place the right cheek against the water, when the right arm and right shoulder will be partially submerged. The left arm and hand will be raised slightly above, and the stroke for this side will be a short, quick one, the elbow away from the body. The right hand will submerge a circular, long downward and backward movement, the palm almost literally pulling the swimmer forward. The legs are drawn and kicked back, as in the "breast stroke." Some swimmers give an extra kick with the right leg before drawing both for the kick out and back.

The "breast stroke" is when both hands are brought towards the breast, on which the swimmer rests, then extended forwards and back in a circular movement until they reach far back. The arm movement alternates with the leg movement. This is the steady way of moving through the water, and is an easy method to learn.

How to swim on the back is not hard to learn. The lungs should be inflated and the legs allowed to drop as far down as they will. The arms may be folded on the breast. Sometimes, if paddled about, they will allow the hands to sink. Locomotion is gained by drawing up the legs and kicking straight out. This method of swimming is a great rest after other methods have been used continuously for some distance. Floating is easily acquired after the art of swimming on the back has been learned.

There are many tricks which can be learned easily after a swimmer has acquired some knowledge of how to sustain himself in the water. These are graceful and pretty, and are certain to gain applause for the performer, for while they are not difficult, there are few who are certain enough of themselves to attempt them. The art of keeping afloat in the water is one which every one should acquire, for it may be of use at some time. When once learned it is never forgotten.—Health.

Washing Laces.

There is nothing so destructive to lace as careless washing, and it is therefore advisable to do this part of the laundry work at home. It is not a tedious or a difficult task, but one that requires care and the use of the proper materials.

Real laces and very delicate silk laces are easily cleaned by the use of borax or naphtha. As both these are very inflammable, it is better to do the work in the open air. Bathe the lace smoothly on a piece of muslin, put the naphtha in a bowl and work the lace up and down in it until it is clean. If the naphtha becomes muddy, put the lace in another vessel and pour fresh naphtha over it. Wash the lace through this, and when quite clean stretch the cloth to which the lace is fastened out upon a clean table until it is dry, securing it in place with a few pins or tacks. This should be kept in a room where no dust will fall on it. If the naphtha that has been used is set aside a few hours, the dirt will settle to the bottom and the clear naphtha can be poured off and used again to wash silk, kid gloves or anything that cannot be washed in water.

Lace or embroidered collars, handkerchiefs, and other laces can be nicely cleaned by the following method: Make a soft mud of soft water and ivory soap enough to hold a good froth. The yellow, resinous soaps should never be used for this purpose,

as they are likely to give them a yellow tinge and to rot the fabric. Rub the soap on the dirty spots and put the article in the suds to soak for several hours, then wash with a little rubbing as possible. When they are white and clean, rinse them through two or three lukewarm waters until not a trace of soap remains, and in the last, put a very little bluing, if they are to be a clear white. Do not wring them, simply squeeze them in the hand. Place them in this, clean starch, and when taken from this, they are ready to dry.

A good but tedious way is to spread a cloth on the carpet of a spare room, stretch it smooth, and fasten the edges to the floor. Spread the laces on this, pulling them exactly straight, and pinning each point in place. Let it remain until dry. If it is to be pressed, press them smoothly upon a windowpane or marble slab. In either case it will not be necessary to iron them, and they will have a fresh, new look that they would not have if they were ironed.

E. J. C.

Appendicitis.

"The recent Huxley lecture delivered by Sir William Macleod, has once again raised the oft-recurring question so painful to the public: Why is appendicitis so common at the present time?" says the National Review. "This affliction spares neither age nor sex, and it is equally dreaded in palace and cottage. The king has been among its victims, nor has it neglected the pitiable vagrant on the em-parked. An infant of seven weeks has recently succumbed to the baneful inflammatory process, while a medical baronet long past the allotted span of three-score years and ten and happily fought a successful fight against appendicitis. The little girl, without definite employment, succumbs, as also does the soldier on active service. The schoolboy is particularly prone, and the affection does not ignore the high dignity of the church. Cannot be that the small, blind tube placed within the abdomen has suddenly become vulnerable to assault, or is it that there is some peculiarly potent force now at work which did not formerly exist? It is not to be denied that more accurate diagnosis has led to an apparent increase in the number of cases of the complaint. Peritonitis, or inflammation of the lining membrane of the abdomen, has always been a common and a dreaded malady, but the precise cause of the inflammation has frequently been entirely overlooked in the past, and today it is the opinion of most medical practitioners that considerably more than one-half of the cases of peritonitis are primarily attributable to an inflammation of the vermiform appendix. It is such an everyday occurrence that almost wonder not why our closest friends have been struck down, but when our turn may come.

"It may not be, therefore, altogether without interest to review some of the known causes of appendicitis, and see how they may be avoided. Although this is strictly a professional subject, yet to be forewarned is to be armed, and this must be the excuse for discussing it. Some people would still seem to cherish the idea that fruit stones and pips of all sizes, from the cherry stones to the small apple pip, are liable to enter the cavity of the appendix, and there cause dire havoc. As regards the cherry stone this is pure fiction, and the sooner it is disposed of the better. When the reader realizes that the entrance of the tube, which has a larger diameter than any other part, will hardly admit in the normal state the top of an uncut cedar pencil, it will readily be seen that even a moderate sized cherry stone would have some difficulty in passing in. That smaller foreign bodies may gain access to the interior of the tube is undoubtedly true, but the number of instances in which such have actually been discovered within the diseased appendix is comparatively small. A single duck shot, a small fragment of solder from a canned meat tin, a brittle from a toothbrush, a splinter from the lining of an enameled saucepan and an ordinary pin have been known to find their way into the interior of the appendix, and once there such bodies may undoubtedly induce inflammation in the manner subsequently described. While, then, admitting that in a few cases extraneous matters of the character and size mentioned may play some part in the incidence of appendicitis, we must seek a more common cause for the frequency of the affection.

"The human body is constantly harboring micro-organisms, which are ever ready to attack the tissues, and are especially capable of doing so whenever the person is below par, or the particular tissue with which they are in contact has suffered some injury. These micro-organisms, styled bacteria, are constantly taken in with food, and more particularly so in towns. Being thus perpetually reinforced, they are continually multiplying, and able to attack any undefended point. There is, perhaps, nothing which so tends to assist their multiplication and to increase their virulence as hurried and irregular meals involving the retention of imperfectly digested food. Tissue is that these microscopical organisms will crowd into what may be called the backwater of the appendix, there to stagnate and to develop a powerful poison, which, acting upon the walls of the tube, soon produces inflammation, which is evidenced by pain and all the train of symptoms incident to appendicitis. Take a day in the life of the ordinary city man, who, having risen somewhat later than usual, finds it necessary to hurry his breakfast, perhaps even to run part of the way to the station in order to catch the train which will enable him to keep an important appointment. He is busy throughout the morning, and finds that to get through his work and enable him to leave his office at a respectable hour in the afternoon lunch must be a scramble, though he is unwilling to forego his usual full complement of diverse food. On reaching home he is too tired to enjoy any healthy exercise, and a third meal, i.e., dinner, follows upon two previous badly digested meals. He may keep up this unwholesome rush for a while, but before long he will feel the necessity for a holiday. Off he goes and perhaps opens the ball with a tough round of golf, or possibly a series of hard sets at lawn tennis, or maybe even a day's croquet. Then he is suddenly attacked with appendicitis and placed in considerable danger.

"The moral is to eat one's meals deliberately, leaving time for the commencement of the process of digestion before imposing undue strain on the muscular faculty by rushing to the station, or the mental faculties by any intellectual effort such as a smart financial transaction. Look again at the young student who has appeared at his first drawing-room. Her subsequent season has been a full one, containing much to weary the flesh, while the mind has not been inactive. She has eaten rich food 'till at last, weary with the inevitable result of indigestion,

and in due time appendicitis. Lastly, turn to the child of the post, fed on atrociously unsuitable food, the mere infant having exactly the same as the parent, and how can we wonder that it should fall a prey to the ever-ready bacterial forces? It will thus be realized that the medical profession looks upon the modern life of rush, strain and worry, with unwholesome diet and irregular habits, as one of the principal causes of the increase of appendicitis, and it believes that those who wish to avoid this ailment must live more plainly, take matters more easily and pay greater attention to what nature proclaims as a rational existence. Remember that one attack of appendicitis is liable to be followed by another at an unknown interval, and the survivor of the first may succumb to the second. As has been suggested, much can be done to avoid the onset of the attack, and, possibly, even if it has come to a head, care in diet, regularity of exercise and an intelligent, well-ordered life may serve to postpone or even prevent a second protrusion.

"The operative treatment of appendicitis has two main objects, viz., to relieve the urgent symptoms during the acute attack and to prevent any possibility of a recurrence of the mischief. The gravity of the operation necessitated during the attack by the urgency of the symptoms arises, not so much from the operative measures themselves, but owing to peritonitis which accompanies appendicitis. Should, however, the acute inflammation subside, an operation can then be undertaken to remove the offending organ. The operative measures in this quiescent stage are almost without a death rate, the operation, in fact, if skillfully performed, being less dangerous to life than the retention of the tube, which is ever liable to a fresh incidence of inflammation, the result of which cannot be prophesied.

That Boy of Yours.

We chaperon our girls and carefully guard them against unworthy boys, but we leave the boy to choose for himself his associates and his achievements. Girls are naturally winsome, gentle, companionable. They will their gentleness in homes and hearts. But the boy, noisy, awkward, mischievous, is invited into few homes and feels none too much at home in his own. About the only door that swings with sure welcome to the boy, about the only chair that is shoved near the fire especially for the boy, about the only place where he is sure of cordial greeting, is where he ought not to go. It is one of the hardest things in this world to get hold of a boy—to get a sure grip on him. He is hungry for companionship and he will have it. You can't chain him away from it. He wants the companionship of his boys, and nothing will take his place. If the boy, noisy, awkward, mischievous, has heard that the joys and hopes of your boy cannot enter into it, the boy is to be pitied; but so are you.

Olive Oil.

In these days of adulterated foods the housewife who uses much olive oil on her table has to exercise undying vigilance not to be imposed upon by the unscrupulous dealer. To be able to test in some simple way the oil she buys may be worth a good deal to her, although the exact analysis of it would be beyond her ability and the resources at her command.

Price offers a certain criterion of excellence. Real olive oil is not cheap. A good imported article costs from ninety cents to \$1 a quart; a good California oil is a little cheaper, from \$1.10 to \$1.30 a quart. When the price for a pint or a half-pint bottle is very much below the proportionate half or quarter of these prices, the purchaser will naturally have her suspicions aroused.

Color indexes approximately the quality of olive oil. The finest virgin oil is pale green, with an opalescent shimmer about it that reminds one of alabaster. Olive oil should taste of the olive. It is negative in taste, or if it is thick in consistency, or a deep green, it has been adulterated.

A perfectly simple test is to place some oil in a little bottle and immerse it in a pan of chopped ice for three hours. If the oil has been adulterated it will come out of this ordeal as clear and fine as it went in. But if it is the "real thing" it will have broken up into little whitish grains, which it will seem to be holding in solution. Cottonseed oil and peanut oil are not considered unwholesome by medical men, but no one who is the least fastidious over the oil he eats is likely to tolerate the taste of these inferior articles.

Domestic Hints.

CREAMED POTATOES WITH CHEESE. Peel about five ordinary-sized potatoes and cut into small cubes. Crisp in cold water, drain and boil until tender. Drain off the water; sprinkle over them a little salt and pepper, add a generous half cup of milk a tablespoonful of butter and cover with grated cheese. Brown quickly in the oven and serve at once.

DELICATE CAKE.

From a new cook book this recipe for old-fashioned white cake, or delicate cake, is taken. Cream together a cup of butter and two cups of sugar; then add slowly a cupful of sweet milk and the whites of eight eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Finally, mix in three cupfuls of sifted flour, in which has been mixed three teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Stir as little as possible. Flavor with one teaspoonful of almond extract. Sometimes a cupful of blanched almonds, or almonds is added at the last. When such a cake is baked and ornamented with whole blanched almonds, an orthodox christening cake is produced.

BEEF AND POACHED EGGS.

Cut some cold steak into small rounds, brush over with salad oil and grill until done. Fry one little round of mashed potatoes, and place a piece of steak on top of each. Then pour some egg, trim them round nicely and place on top of the steak. Place a little horseradish and butter on top of the egg, or a little plain butter if preferred, make a thick brown sauce, chop up the remainder of the cuttings from the eggs and put in it. Four round each little round, and serve.

BANANA CREAM.

Remove the stems of a half dozen bananas, cut in halves and set in a double boiler with a cupful of milk. When tender, mash through a strainer; add two tablespoonfuls of gelatin dissolved in a little milk, one-half cupful of sugar and any desired flavoring. Turn into a mold and set away to harden. Serve with whipped cream.

COCONUT LARD FINESS.

Beat very thoroughly together a cupful of sugar and a half cupful of butter, add two eggs, previously beaten; stir in a cupful of sweet milk and a cupful of flour, a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one-half teaspoonful of soda, and one of vanilla. Cut in lard, half a cup, and bake in a quick oven. Dust with powdered sugar.

Hints to Housekeepers.

E. B. Hooper, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., gives the following remedy for the spinal rheumatism. Take a handful of hops, cut fine, steep and put in bags or between cloths, and apply as hot as can be borne to the back of the head and neck. Renew when cool and repeat the treatment until relief is obtained. Give some of the tea to drink.

Cash should be identified as soon as possible. Will not be taken as a receipt for cash and must be far a receipt for cash.

A rice hotchpot is not too perfectly new on a dinner table with a rice hotchpot. The rice was washed in several waters in the basket, and this was changed into boiling water, where the rice cooks without danger of burning. When the water boils away, the rice still cooks in the steam.

Landscapes are beautiful, and when artistically employed make charming spring and summer decorations. A wing chair, over-stuffed, was painted and decorated with a landscape. In the room with the painted landscape, and still more brilliant pictures. A huge peasant occupied nearly the entire surface of the chair back. The effect was extremely good.

All our furniture looks nice if rubbed with beeswax and turpentine. Put a little, and rub it in.

A pinch of salt added to the whites of eggs will make them whip up easier.

Cream or milk that has turned but is not soured may be made sweet by stirring into it one teaspoonful of carbonate of soda to each quart of milk.

For freshen, tan, or submerge, concealed by exposure in rising or outdoor exercises, our accessories used a healing lotion made very simply and easily. The white of an egg was shaken to a froth with a small quantity of lemon juice. To a tumbler of this mixture a teaspoonful of borax was added. This acted as a whitening wash, which allayed the burning irritation caused by the sun.

In mixing breakfast bacon, lay the rind side down on the meat board, out down to the rind as may slice as are needed, then cut it off in a block. Turn edgewise and out of one end, then the other end, the inside, and last the rind, and you will have trimmed all the slices nearly as quickly as you could have trimmed one.

A charming way of serving food at a child's party is to line common flower pots, two inches and a half in diameter at the top, with paraffin paper, afterwards filling nearly full with ice cream. Sprinkle with grated sweet chocolate to represent earth, and stick a flower in the top.

Fashion Notes.

"There is one thing to say for this year's hats; they have the charm of inimitable variety. There is no danger of meeting duplicates of the hat best on the street. There is, to be sure, a certain sameness in the small turbans. There is not much scope for variety in trimming these hats. Ordinarily wings or parade plumes are arranged on one side to droop over the hair. Several have been seen with some ribbon, and more elaborate trimming, but they were not especially successful. A unique specimen in a general red rough straw was made to sit rather high on the head. It had a band trimming of red velvet ribbon, and had small red velvet bows on the sides. The top of the turban and across the top. The effect was somewhat spiky, to be candid.

"Many of the small turbans are developed in flowers. One of white hydrangeas had a decoration of pale yellow and rose pink roses crushed together without foliage. These trimmings are in outline. The band was of tan-colored satin ribbon with a wreath of large white roses decorated with two pale blue wings above the roses on the left side.

"Another hydrangea turban had a stiff ruche of white mulline attached to the crown, the ruche being decorated with tiny clusters of pale roses. A small pink ostrich plume was set cockade fashion on one side.

"Very few of the new hats are trimmed with birds, but those who have conscience about wearing birds, or whose artistic sense does not suffer at the sight of made-up birds would have admired two birds seen this week. One was a modified sailor shape in a fine white straw. It was set on a very high band and had a low crown, which gave it a sort of a plateau look. The band and the broad space in the back were covered with pale blue velvet ribbon, and there was an ample bow of the velvet in the back. The crown had a wreath of large white pansies with purple centers, and between each pansy was a tiny purple hummingbird.

"The other hat was similar in shape, but had a higher crown and a brim somewhat less regular in outline. The band was of tan-colored mulline, and the bow in the back was plain blue satin ribbon with a plait edge. The crown of the hat had a wreath of American beauty roses with a few green leaves, while between the flowers were poised tiny green birds.

"When the small hats are all of a color the color scheme is better than when several colors are used, perhaps because the matching color of the trimming makes the hat appear a little larger than it is. A really charming turban of old red, or crushed raspberry, one is not quite certain of the names of all the new colors, was set high on the head and was trimmed with satin ribbon bow and a very long, full, parade plume of the same color. The plume was long enough to droop to the neck of the wearer.

"One of the new blues is called sea, and is very attractive, being softer than cornflower blue and less metallic than turquoise. It is one of the few light blues which show well with navy blue. A pretty hat in this color was made of satin straw braid, braided in strands as hair is braided. The brim was rolled high in the back, and was covered with an elaborate system of satin ribbon bows of a matching shade. One was a low crown was completely covered with crushed white roses and foliage. This hat was made to tilt over the brow.

"The Charlotte Corday shape loses none of its popularity. Nearly all the hydrangea hats are made on this model or one which approximates it. Many straw hats have made with a stiff double ruche around the puffed crown, and with the addition of a velvet band and bow, with a quill or two these straw Cordays make very good service. There is a great deal of trimming with straw wings and quills on these simple hats.

"Anything more luxurious than the new parasols it is impossible to desire. A wealth of imagination has been lavished on their design, and of course they are the perfection of style and construction. A very pretty conceit is carried out in a white tulle parasol trimmed with a deep border of roses in ribbon work and embroidery. The natural wood handle is ornamented with a cluster of small artificial roses closely fastened to the wood. A similar parasol in pale blue tulle is trimmed with white roses, and has a bunch of white roses on the handle. A parasol of old pink tulle was quite untrimmed, but the handle was trimmed with small pink blossoms of an exotic kind.

"The folding parasol is an invention which will be welcomed by women who wear a great deal. Colapante is a better word to describe them, for the handles do not fold in the usual sense. When ready to be put in a trunk the handles of the parasol are uncurved and then pulled down, sliding on a slender bar. This bar has a hinge. Not only persons but umbrellas for men as well as women are made to fold. All parasol sticks are made usually long and slender, to suit the new hats. One would have to hold a parasol at an uncomfortable height to elevate it over one's head of some of the new creations in millinery.

"Most beautiful of the inexpensive hydrangea hats are those of embroidered tulle trimmed with lace. These are so sheer and thin that they are nearly made over a silk slip. An uncommonly handsome model was covered with white tulle and had a yoke of sequent embroidery the high collar also of the embroidery. This was marked '84', and was quite as pretty as many others twice the price.

"Another tulle waist with the same raised collar had a narrow yoke effect, made by two lines of lace. Between these lines was a strip of elaborately embroidered tulle. Two lines of lace with the embroidery between crossed the waist near the belt, and the same effect was seen in the lower half of the skirt.

"White organdie is among the most fashionable of the new materials. This style fabric is probably the best ever made for evening wearing. Nothing could be more comfortable, because the original net need not be great, and a gown may be worn during the day, with only slight change of ornamentation. Several silk

slips may be provided, in which case the gown is still more useful. There is a pretty fashion for these white gowns, of colored gossamer of flowered or chambray shaded ribbons with long ends, which are sometimes knotted six inches or so below the belt. Others they are left to fall loosely, ribbon being used to excess. Bunches, belts, collars of the beautiful flowered, embroidered, and embellished wide ribbons are greatly in demand to wear with white gowns.—N. Y. Evening Post.

The Seashore.

"Ho for the seashore! Patriots' Day always gives one an opportunity to select a summer cottage, and if one cannot afford a mansion a hand-box may be chosen. However, the main thing is to be out of doors as much as possible during the warm weather.

"For many the roof sheds the blessings of health as well as rain upon the washed and the unwashed. Last year about this time a friend of mine objected to a house by the shore because it was too small to accommodate all the guests that she expected during the warm period.

"Put the overflow into the barn," said the valuable agent. "They might acquire a good deal of horse sense among four-footed companions."

The seashore, however, compromised by putting a tent on the beach whenever her lodging accommodations prove insufficient for the many friends who found her out during the heated term, but who never came near her in the winter.

By the way, how inconsiderate many people are when they test the hospitality of their intimates at the seashore almost to a point beyond endurance. These unbidden visitors pour in upon good-natured housekeepers at all hours and especially on Sundays when they test the larder to its utmost capacity, leaving it as bare on Monday morning as the cupboard of the dame of nursery rhyme renown.

At the end of last season one tired hostess said to me as she took the boat for the city: "Oh, I shall be glad to get back to town to have a little rest!"

Her friends were not as thoughtful as the clergyman was who wanted to attend the School of Philosophy at Concord. He solicited lodgings from a resident of the historic town, and said as he did so:

"But I will bring my own luncheon."

"Oh no you won't," was the reply.

"Yes, I must," was the rejoinder.

And the concluding remark was:

"Well, I hope you will let us give you a cup of tea."

This school composition is as luminous as some of the other productions of a similar kind that are going the rounds of the press:

George Washington was the father of Thomas Jefferson, and was born in Washington on the Fourth of July, 1776, when cannon-crackers were invented in his honor. He was the first signer of the Declaration of Independence, and fought, bled and died for his country with the minute men at Lexington, after which he looked the British at Bunker Hill, where there is a monument erected to his memory. He was a great man, six feet tall, and he never told a lie, not even when he played hooky from school. John Hancock was a better ink slinger, but he was not so handy with his sword. Both repose in the Old Granary Burying Ground. Peace to their ashes!

The boy mixed his historical tables up, but he meant all right.

Speaking of boys, a suburban teacher said to one of her pupils the other day:

"Why were you not at school yesterday, Tommy?"

"Couldn't come, ma'am," was the answer; "I met a skunk on my way here."

The excuse was sufficient and no further questions were asked.

Another youngster of my acquaintance made a bad blunder last week. He was given a coat to take to a repairing shop, and at the same time a bunch of Mayflowers to carry to the fiancée of the sender. The tailor got the message with the legend, "Sweet as the sweet," and the lady received the garment with the order, "You know what to do with this. Let me have it on Saturday."

It soon went back to her lover with an engagement ring accompanied with a note which said: "I don't intend to do any mending until I am married."

Current Events.

New York city is to have shortly a floating hospital which will be under the control of Commissioner Darlington of the Department of Health. It will have accommodations for one hundred and sixty patients, though its space can be utilized to make room for more sick people in case of an epidemic. It will be 126 feet long and thirty feet beam, and it will have twin screws and a light draught that will enable it to go near the shore. It will provide wards for any kind of contagious disease, and origin to its scientific construction the germ of one disease cannot be conveyed from one ward to another, the main deck of the vessel being divided into wards, each one being isolated and having wide doors so that patients may be carried into them on stretchers, no door opening opposite another. Distinct sanitary equipments and toilet accessories will be provided for each ward. The doctors and nurses are to have separate suites and the Health Commissioner is to be provided with special quarters. An executive department will be provided for convalescents, and this will have recesses for singing birds and potted plants. The cost of this floating hospital will be in the neighborhood of \$70,000, and on Oct. 1 of this year it will go into commission. The Health Department doctors after many consultations with the designers, Millard & Madison, and after suggesting many changes in the original plans, have arrived at the conclusion that the arrangement of the boat cannot be bettered for its purpose at present, whatever improvements may be introduced in the future.

The Rev. F. E. Clark in the Christian Endeavor World commends heartily the plan of The League of the Golden Pines, started not long ago by the Rev. O. H. Byington of Beverly, Mass., of better writing to people who are endeavoring to do good, and who receive little encouragement or gratitude for their labors. They may have a large correspondence, but usually it consists almost entirely of begging letters with appreciative ones like angel's visits far and far between. Mr. Byington also advocates the writing of letters of affection to parents, brothers, sisters and wives as well as to sweethearts. A card of membership in the society may be obtained by sending five cents to the League of the Golden Pines, Beverly, Mass. To retain one's membership, however, one must employ "the Golden Pen" in writing at least one letter a month.

The Model Agency and Insurance House, a downtown branch of the Cham De Hirsch Home of New York, is in great assistance to Jewish girls arriving in this country with practically no near friends or relatives to help them.

Mr. White, agent of the United Hebrew Charities, when he hears from Ellis Island that girls are there who have no one to receive them in this country, immediately notifies Miss Rosenberg, superintendent of the agency, and she goes after them and brings them to the home. Then begins a search for their relatives, and if they are too poor to offer suitable accommodation in the agency where they are taught the value of hygiene and sanitation in rooms of spotless cleanliness which they are expected to keep in order. The girls are boarded and lodged for nothing if they are without money, but otherwise they are expected to pay fifty cents a day or three dollars a week. The girl who in funds always wants immediately an American outfit to replace her old world garments and in procuring this she is assisted to buy under the very best conditions by Miss Rosenberg. During the year the Home has cared for over three hundred girls most of them Hungarians or Russian Jews. They have been found places where they will be free from temptations, and the Agency has not had a single immoral case to deal with in city or country.

Work has been begun on the buildings for the St. Joseph Normal College at Pocatello, Idaho, N. Y., which is to be under the charge of the Christian Brothers. The Rev. Brother Joseph, provincial of the order, expects to raise \$400,000, with the assistance of a committee consisting of five hundred laymen, for the completion of the institution, and already \$70,000 have been subscribed for this purpose. It is said that both Catholics and non-Catholics are interested in the success of the college.

Eggs and Poultry.

Rhode Island Red fowl bred for utility as well as show; being hardy, vigorous and prolific layers. Winnings, Madison Square Garden, New York, Portland, Me., Lynn, Brockton, Eggs \$1 per 13 (straw), \$1.00 for hundred. WALKLING HENRIETTES, West Medford, Mass.



A Smart Jumper

They are interesting, require much training, yet with all their brilliancy of action are very harmless. Constant attention is necessary. A saddle must be well groomed. Nothing finer for his skin or his coat than Gossamer, a stable blessing. Bathe with a sponge. Makes a delightful strengthening rub-down. Supplied by

